MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

E. D. JERMAIN.....H. M. BRIGHTMAN

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1859.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	Arrive.	Mails Close.
10:30 A. M.	12:50 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	12:15 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE.

7:25 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

9:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	6:15 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
8:00 P. M.		

MILWAUKEE & HORICON.

7:25 A. M.	9:35 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	2:35 P. M.	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & RAMSHORN VALLEY.

4:20 P. M.	11:25 A. M.	3:30 P. M.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

12:00 M.	2:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
8:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR COLLINGWOOD AND THE EAST.

The Collingwood Line of screw steamers leave—One every day, from Dousman's dock, foot of East Water st., connecting at Collingwood with cars from the East.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw Steamers, with good accommodations for passengers, leave this different transportation docks every day for Buffalo.

FOR PORT WASHINGTON, &C.

The Steamer Oneida leaves Johnson & Olmsted's Dock at 9 o'clock in the morning, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR CHICAGO, &C.

The Steamer Traveller leaves Johnson & Olmsted's Dock every evening, at 9 o'clock, for Chicago and intermediate ports.

A Mutual Redemption Bank.

The Convention of Country Bankers adjourned yesterday at 1 o'clock, after a very full discussion of the plan proposed for the establishment of a Mutual Redemption Bank, agreeing to have the subject taken up for final action at the annual meeting of the Banker's Association which is to be held in this city on the 10th of next month. In the meantime, the details of the plan for a general redemption system, are to be printed in pamphlet form and sent to each Banker in the State, so that all may have an opportunity to examine into the subject thoroughly before the next meeting. Until then, the present system of redeeming their currency at the counters of their correspondents here will continue. The project of a Mutual Redemption Bank, which we hope and are very sanguine will be carried into effect, appears to have been inaugurated at an informal meeting of a dozen or so Bankers held at Madison a short time ago, and as that is the nucleus of the movement, some idea of the plan proposed may be inferred from the conclusions at which they arrived, to-wit:

First, That the increased amount of circulation now issued, demands the establishment of a general redemption system; one which will operate uniformly, and be beneficial alike to banks of Issue, discount and deposit.

Second, That redemption should all be made through one office, by an agent having no conflicting interests, and the expense be uniformly borne *pro-rata* by those owning the circulation, and that in quantities to be issued for the mutual benefit of all, the expenses should be defrayed *pro-rata* upon such issues.

Third, That while the entire West and Northwest furnish and deal in a currency not founded upon a specie basis, the Banks of this State cannot adopt such for their general redemptions; but as high and irregular rates of exchange are opposed to the business community, currency must be made convertible at corresponding reasonable rates with neighboring States.

Fourth, That in placing the rate of exchange *low*, our currency (unless superseded by a safer) improves in credit, and obtains a wider field for circulation.

Fifth, That the present system of partial redemption (as practiced) affords the business community no relief, is injurious to the interests of the Banks, and only diminishes rather than adds coin or exchange to the resources of the State, and amounts to but an exchange of currency for currency, for the profit of but *very few*, and at the expense of a *large majority* of banks.

Sixth, That the most practical mode of redemption suited to the present condition of affairs, is that of permanently organizing a system, to be called *Mutual Redemption*," through which the associated Banks can, by combination of capital, influence, and interest, protect themselves, and furnish exchange to the bill holder regardless of the fluctuations incident to any local interest.

Seventh, That we submit the details of our plan of organization to a Convention of Bankers of the State at the earliest practical period, and invite the co-operation of all Banks to unite in taking definite and decided action thereon.

Mr. N. B. VAN SLYKE, of the Waupaca County Bank, presented the details of the plan agreed upon at the Madison meeting, which were in the shape of a constitution and bye-laws for the proposed organization. There seemed to be no difference of opinion as to the necessity of *some* uniform system of redemption. The present one was unsatisfactory both to the Country and City Bankers, and the latter expressed their willingness to accede to any good plan for redemption that might be adopted.

If the plan offered is carried out, the capital of the Mutual Redemption Bank will be made up of deposits from all the banks in the State, such deposits to be *pro-rata* according to the *circulation* of each bank, and managed by a Board of Directors to be elected by the stockholders. In the course of the debate the location of the bank was discussed. Some spoke of Madison as an expedient point, but the majority seemed to think it should be located at Milwaukee, the commercial center of the State.

Terrible Tragedy at Cleveland.

A terrible affair occurred at Cleveland on Saturday night, which has kept that city in a fever of excitement ever since. It appears that ELISHA T. STERLING, who has been a prominent business man in Cleveland for more than 25 years, and was known all over the country as the agent and manager of the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company, came to his death on Saturday night, under circumstances that have led to the belief that he was foully dealt with. The testimony thus far, has failed to disclose the cause of his death. Those in whose company he had known to be on the night of the fatal occurrence, at the room of a certain Mr. SHERMAN—asserted that Mr. STERLING must have fallen down the stairs leading to SHERMAN'S room, and in that way received injuries that produced death. SHERMAN'S room was in the 3rd story of a brick building. On the walk, and about four feet from the building at its entrance, was a pool of blood, and there was another pool of blood in the entry way, and the blood was also scattered on the stairs. There are all sorts of theories and speculations as to the manner in which Mr. S. came to his death, one of which is, that the parties with whom he spent the evening, and who stated that they carried him back to Mr. SHERMAN'S room, after he had fallen down stairs, did not tell all they knew about the affair. The first witness who saw Mr. STERLING after he had received the injuries of which he died, exclusive of those with whom he had been associating was a young physician, who testified as follows:

A few minutes before 6 o'clock Sunday morning I was called to go to Mr. Sherman's room. I found a man lying on the floor in a dying state, with a wound on the right side of his head. I sent for Dr. Reader, and then applied pressure and cold water to the wound. The man died in about fifteen minutes after I came in. Saw no glasses or bottles about, only a pitcher of ice-water. Mr. Beach was in the room alone when Mr. Sherman said he had been all about in pursuit of a physician, but was unable to find one. They told me that when they picked Mr. Sterling up he was insensible, and that his insensibility was occasioned by intoxication rather than from his fall.

It is reported by some parties that Mr. STERLING had about $500 or $600 on his person during Saturday evening. The amount won of him at cards by Mr. SHERMAN is stated by the latter to have been about $40 or $50, but he was not positive as to the amount. On the inquest the Coroner stated that a small amount of money, from $4 to $6, was found on the body.

The *Herald* says that Mr. STEELING was known and respected for years, as a man of the most correct habits, but he had lately been laboring under the effects of some mental disease, and through its influence became a victim of intemperance.

By the Cleveland papers, last received, we see that the mystery remains still unrevealed. The *Herald* says that the examinations, incident on this terrible tragedy, have opened a mine of unsuspected vice.

FIRE.—The house of SOLOMON ZIMMERMAN, of Harmony, Rock county, caught fire in the kitchen, on Tuesday afternoon, and was burned to the ground. Very little of the furniture was saved. Two stacks of barley and ten cords of wood caught fire from the burning house, and were consumed.—Altogether the loss is a very serious one for Mr. ZIMMERMAN. No doubt the flames spread most rapidly, as everything was as dry as tinder from the long continued drought. It would be well for all during the continuance of the drought to be extremely careful with their fires.

An Illustration.

The organs of that party who live and swear by cotton only, must do something more than pray to their foreign gods to cease sending us so many foreign goods. The devil that possesses them is not of the kind that can be cast out by praying. They have enacted laws, time and again, whose sole object and tendency are to destroy the demand for home labor. No more striking proof of this can be found than in the history of the white lead manufacture. That business was begun in Philadelphia in 1809, but up to that period the British held complete control of the market, and extorted a regularly increasing price, advancing from $11 to $19 per 100 in 1808. No sooner had Wetherill put his factory in operation, than the British dealers sought to crush him out by lowering the price to $16. The war following, the importation of pig lead ceased, and it was brought from the Missouri mines to Philadelphia, being wagoned 350 miles from Pittsburgh.—Though the pigs rose from $12 to $20 per hundred weight, yet the manufactured lead advanced only to $24. But an interruption occurring in the home supply of pigs, we again became dependent on foreigners for white lead. They at once put the price up to $40!

Several new manufactories being established, in 1816 the price sunk to $12. At this it stood until 1828, when our own mines, under the stimulus of protection, produced increased quantities of pigs at lower rates, and the price of white lead fell to $11. The same measure of protection relieved the manufacturers of foreign competition, but invited competition so vigorously at home that in 1830 the price fell to $8 25, thus showing that an import duty is not a tax added to the cost of an article. In the same year the product of the American lead mines had swollen to nearly 17,000,000 pounds. Up to 1846, or while the duty on pig lead remained at two to three cents a pound, the annual production of our mines was 54,000,000 pounds. But since 1846 the foreign article has been so freely admitted as to reduce their production 20,000,000 pounds in 1858, making 33,000,000 pounds less freight for railroads through regions represented in Congress by men who have steadily voted to crush out this trade. The same year we imported 41,000,000 pounds of foreign lead.

Until 1828 the duty on litharge was 15 per cent, ad valorem, but it was then advanced to five cents per pound. Previous to that advance, the agent of the foreign producer kept the price down below cost here, killed off all competition, and kept possession of the market. But the duty of five cents shut him out, and enabled the American manufacturer to supply the market at 25 per cent less than when it was under the control of the British. It is thus seen that under Pro-Slavery legislation this once prosperous business of mining lead in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, has been almost annihilated by the votes of members from those States.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE NATIONAL FAIR.—In another column we make somewhat extended reference to the preparations for the forthcoming National Fair in this city. Everything will be seen to be in a promising state of forwardness.—We look for an occasion an honor to the country and the Northwest, and we are glad to learn of the very general attention being paid to its claims on exhibitors.

The recently appointed Superintendents of Departments are:

CATTLE.—Hon. James M. Brown.
HORSES AND MULES.—Hon. S. A. Buckmaster.
SHEEP, SWINE, &c.—Hon. A. B. Connell.
POULTRY AND GAME.—Henry Clase, Esq.
FARM AND GARDEN.—C. W. Webster, Esq.
HORTICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL.—C. R. Overman, Esq.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.—Hon. H. C. Johns.
MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURING.—Dr. Wm. Lee.
ARTISTIC AND SCIENTIFIC.—W. W. Boyington, Esq.

These gentlemen are all citizens of the West, active and intelligent men, and thoroughly at home in their several fields. The former and present prominent connection of some, indeed of most of them, with the Illinois State Agricultural Society, should forever set at rest all silly jealousy lest the more local interests of that Society be over-ridden. Because we are to have company to dinner are we to have no more family breakfasts?—The State Fair at Freeport must not be neglected, nor need the National Fair encroach upon its success. Let our citizens, and exhibitors of all classes, secure their own interests by a due and timely preparation.—*Chicago Press & Tribune.*

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—From the annual report of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, we learn that the road is completed to St. Mary's, C. W., about 724 miles from Portland; thence by branch to London, 22 miles, there connecting with the Great Western Railway of Upper Canada. From Richmond to Quebec, 96 miles, and from Quebec to St. Thomas, 50 miles, the road is also finished. From St. Thomas to River du Loupe, about 80 miles, the construction is progressing. A railroad from Toronto, 88 miles long, connects the Grand Trunk with the Great Western Railway of Upper Canada, at Hamilton. The Grand Trunk is connected with Lake Huron by the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad, 96 miles long. A large amount of freight and travel, coming from the Western States, passes over this road. The extension of the Grand Trunk Railway from St. Mary's, by Port Sarnia, to Detroit, about 147 miles, is all under contract, and will be completed and ready for use next autumn. The above roads being finished, the Grand Trunk will have a direct and independent connection with the Western States. The Victoria bridge is nearly completed. The abutments and twenty-two of the twenty-four piers are finished, and the other two under good way. Eighteen of the twenty-four iron tubes constituting the roadway are in place, complete, and the iron for the other six tubes is at Montreal.—The bridge will be finished and ready for the passage of locomotives and cars next autumn. When completed, it will be nearly two miles in length. Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co.'s Canadian line of ocean mail steamers, running to and from Liverpool, connects with the Grand Trunk Railway at Portland during the winter season, and additional wharves for their accommodation are now being constructed. They will arrive and depart fortnightly the coming season.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE GRAIN CROP OF OHIO.—We publish this morning a complete exhibit of the amount of wheat, corn and oats produced in Ohio in 1858, prepared from official returns made to the Auditor of State. This information is highly interesting, coming, as it does, at this time, when it is so important to compare the product of the harvest of 1859 with that of previous years. It will be seen that the whole number of acres under wheat, in 1858, was 1,696,412, producing 17,655,488 bushels, or an average of 10 2-5 bushels to the acre. The general impression is, that one-third more land was planted the past season than in the previous year. It is safe, we think, to estimate the number of acres at 2,-900,000.

Corn was also very light last year, the total yield on 1,384,138 acres planted being only 50,863,582 bushels, against 82,550,186 bushels on 2,354,421 acres in 1857. The average last year was 27 7-8 to the acre, against 36 5-8 in 1857. This season the number of acres planted is full up to that of 1857, and it is probably greater. We can hardly fail, therefore, with anything like good weather from this time out, to realize a much larger crop than was secured last year.

As regards Oats, the figures show what had already been proved, that the crop last year came near being an entire failure. This year, it is generally believed, the yield is a full average one. Statistics of other crops are in course of preparation for the *Gazette*, and will be ready for publication in the course of a few days.—*Cincinnati Gazette, 8th inst.*

Supreme Court.

MADISON, Aug. 10, 1859.

Sixth District. No. 13.—Bates et al. vs. Pike et al. Opinion by Justice Cole.—Order reversed with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings according to law.

No. 10.—Gardipie vs. Lessard. Opinion by Chief Justice Dixon. Order reversed with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings.

No. 16.—Hutchinson vs. Eaton. Opinion by Justice Paine. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Ninth Circuit. No. 5.—Hopkins vs. Holt. Opinion by Justice Paine. Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded.

No. 13.—Puzy vs. McDonald. Dane Co.—Argument completed.

No. 15.—Gleason vs. Day. Argued by J. C. Hopkins for pl'ff., and by Abbott, Gregory & Pinney for def't.

Seventh Circuit, No. 2.—Submitted for def't in error on printed brief.

Ninth Circuit, No. 16.—Morgan vs. Halversin. Argued by Alva Stewart for pl'ff, and S. U. Pinney for def't.

CADETS DRILL.—The Cadets last evening gave a public drill in their room at Garret Block, which was a perfect success. The room is fitted up for a gymnasium, with a space for drill, and a portion of the room filled with seats for spectators.

The room was last evening filled with the fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers and friends of the members of the Company, the number assembled being so large as to encroach upon the space devoted to the gymnasium, and even upon the drilling space.

The Company last evening made their first appearance in their new uniform. It is unique, and yet attractive, being that of the Zouaves, who so distinguished themselves in the European war of the last season.

It consists of a blue blouse, reaching only to the waist, buttoning within the pants, trimmed around the neck, and the sleeves slashed with red. The trowsers are red, and set loose, after the Turkish style. A yellow gaiter, or buskin, covers the foot, and reaches half way to the knee. The cap is small, and a bright red. The whole costume will show a splendid advantage in a bright sunlight.

The drill was most creditable to the Company themselves, and to Major Ellsworth, and to other commanding officers. The most difficult manœuvres were executed with a rapidity and precision worthy of veteran troops, and which called forth the applause, not only of the uninitiated audience, but of old soldiers, men who have seen service, and who watched with interest every motion, but failed to detect a *faux pas*. The Zouave Cadets are a Company Chicago may be proud of.—*Chicago Dem.*

ONE OF THE most remarkable cases of an iron constitution and a strong resolute spirit in disease, is that of Benjamin Stevens, Esq. Secretary of the Atlantic Insurance Company of Providence, R. I. He died on Thursday last very suddenly, yet not unanticipated.—About two years ago a cancer appeared on the side of his face, and gradually enlarging in size, and becoming more and more malignant. After submitting to medical examination, it was found necessary to perform operations upon it, which continued from time to time, in hopes of removing it. At length the flesh was wholly removed from one side of the jaw, laying it bare to the bone, and pieces of the bone itself were taken away, with six sound teeth. The face had to be carefully bandaged, and food was administered in a liquid state through a tube into the throat. During nearly the whole of this time Mr. Stevens, was at his office, superintending the business, and bearing his torture with unequalled fortitude and calmness.—Although unable to speak intelligibly, yet by indistinct articulations and gestures he made known his wants.

Notwithstanding these severe operations his face grew worse, mortification took place, and the flesh gradually rotted. Yet his constitution did not appear to be impaired; he rode to his office daily, and expressed his conviction that he should get better. He went home as usual on Thursday, and while alone in his room the carotid artery burst, choking him instantly; and he died just as his family reached his side. He was patient through all his sufferings, and bore the pain with a singular fortitude. He had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom he was greatly esteemed, and to the community here his loss is deeply felt.—*Prov. paper.*

SUPPORTING PIGS ON CAR WHEELS.—N. P. WILLIS, in a recent letter, detailing a trip over the Baltimore and Ohio Road, thus mentions a novelty in keeping swine:

And, by the way, there is another novelty of railway sustenance, which I learned upon this route, and which I will mention while I think of it, viz: the support of a large army of pigs, extending from the Chesapeake to the Ohio, by sucking the grease from the wheels of cars and engines at the different stations. The Irish laborers who work on the road, have discovered that the four thousand engines and cars, each with from four to eight wheels well greased, bring daily along an amount of dripping and licking, upon which the loose pig will thrive remarkably. As there have been some "strikes" among the pick-axes and shovels, and the Directors would think twice before interfering with Paddy's long established privileges of pig and cow, the free grazing of all unincloured grease or grass is tacitly conceded. At every stopping place on the route, accordingly, the approaching whistle puts the surrounding swine into a unanimous gallop for the station; and for the three minutes that the long train is motionless, the pig-tussle for the well-soaked hubs and axle trees is lively indeed! The only part of it that Paddy does not like, I understand, is the keeping clean of other folks' carriage wheels, by his family, for no pay at all.

NEW HARVESTING MACHINE.—John P. Manny of Rockford, has added a new kink to harvesting machines, that gives a finishing touch to the reaper. According to the Rockford *News*, a machine for binding the grain as fast as it is cut is attached to a common Manny reaper. As the wheat is cut it falls upon a canvass platform, which revolves upon the principle of an endless chain, and carries the wheat up to the cradle. Here the bundle is pressed by an ingenious piece of mechanism, a string is bound around it knotted so as to catch on a peculiarly shaped iron holder. As soon as the knot is caught, for it is not tied, the bundle falls by a revolution of the cradle, which is ready by this time to receive and close up another sheaf of wheat. Each bundle must have a string and an iron brace, all of which are durable, and will cost but a trifle on acre at first. The above journalistic remarks as to the labor-saving process effected by this machine: It usually requires five men to follow a reaping machine, to rake, bind and the like, but with one of these machines, the driver and a man to attend the binder are all that are required. One of these machines will therefore save ten dollars a day during the harvest season to the farmer.

RUMORED INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—The St. Paul *Pioneer and Democrat*, of the 10th, says:

From letters received here, yesterday, it appears that the Indians are giving some trouble to the settlers in Douglas county. It is stated that since the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Abercrombie, the Indians have become bold and lawless, stealing and carrying off the property of settlers, and driving off their cattle. Mr. Gregory and other settlers at Alexandria had a quantity of supplies stolen from them, and six head of cattle were driven off and killed within three miles of the town. It is also stated that the bridge beyond Alexandria, built by the settlers and the Minnesota Stage Company, has been burned. The settlers in that neighborhood are much alarmed, not knowing at what hour the savages may steal upon them and rob them of their supplies.

The abandonment of Fort Abercrombie has withdrawn all protection from the settlers of that region, leaving them entirely at the mercy of the Indians. It will not be surprising, should we hear of further outrages and perhaps bloodshed, if the present policy of the Government, in leaving exposed our northwestern frontier, be persisted in.

Two New Ministers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—8 P. M.

The Chevalier P. Massone, *charge d'affairs* of his Sicilian Majesty, has presented his credentials in that capacity to the Secretary of State.

M. Blondi yesterday delivered his credentials to the President, and was received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, to this government.

Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

DETROIT, Aug. 11—9 P. M.

It has been officially determined to not close the Sault Ste. Marie Canal for repairs, as was contemplated, during the present season of navigation.

THE CITY.

SENTINEL READING ROOM.

WE have opened in connection with our new Counting Room, 207 East Water st., a Reading Department, where all the leading Daily Papers in the United States and Canada are regularly placed on file, for the benefit of those who may wish to see them. Strangers visiting the city are invited to avail themselves of our "Free Reading Room" at their pleasure.

CHANGED HIS MIND.—SPLIFFRICK esquire, merchant, thus expressed himself during the visit of the Steam fire engine from Chicago.

"No sir, you never can convince me, that steam will be able to do the work of heroic and fearless men—the pendorous levers and unwieldy cogs cannot adapt themselves to all the circumstances of a fire. The quick, athletic arm of the gallant fireman will be directing the impromptu stream, while the hired stokesman will be fanning the coals in the great smoke stack, and coaxing it to perform its spasmodic duty. No, sir, nothing will ever supercede the muscular arm of the gallant fireman in subduing the devouring element."

The same evening a "tremendous" fire broke out on Wisconsin street, and SPLIFFRICK was pressed into the service of one of the machines.

Although he plead rheumatism and dispepsia, it was of no avail—the gallant firemen closed around him, and kept him at it until the perspiration chased the starch out of his linen bosom and duck coat, and he dropped off the brake from sheer exhaustion.

A few days after SPLIFFRICK took occasion to retract his former assertion in these words—

"They may applaud the heroism of the firemen as much as they like, but let me tell you, the expanding interests of this city demand—steam, sir! Yes, sir, steam! Muscle has seen its day. Society demands a machine now, that will do the work of fifty men. Manifest destiny, sir, is but hot water, and we want it in our Fire Department, beyond all question."

SOMETHING NEW.—BASSETT'S CHALLENGE SUGAR CANE CRUSHER.—*Pat. Aug.* 2, 1859.—Messrs. BASSETT, the Patentee, and S. B. NEWCOMB, of Whitewater, general agent, so long and favorably known as the collecting agent of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company in its early history, exhibited to us yesterday a model of this late and certainly very ingenious invention. From close inspection we pronounce it the most perfect Cane Crusher extant, as it embraces "principles entirely new" for expressing the juice of the "Sorgham," which is destined to become one of the most important crops which can be raised in the Northern States. Its construction is cheap and simple and is said to be very efficient in its execution. We invite all that feel an interest in the successful cultivation of the sugar cane at the North to examine a white oak grub or sapling 1 1-2 inches in diameter, which is literally crushed to shreds by being passed through a one-horse mill and three at a time.

The arrangements and construction of this machine are so perfect that the last and best portion of juice is extracted, leaving the cane perfectly dry, it being impossible for the pressed cane to *re-absorb* a particle of juice after once leaving it.

Messrs. B. & N. are now en route for the Southern States with this new mill which they feel sanguine will supersede all other mills now in use. These mills are manufactured and for sale by Messrs. WINCHESTER, DEWOLF & Co., of Whitewater, Wis.

NEURALGIA.—You never had the neuralgia and consequently cannot comprehend the description of it. But there are those who, like ourselves, have been touched with the barbed arrow, and they will endorse the description. The toothache is bad, aye, very grievous, but the toothache is an individual pain, the neuralgia a corporation.

The sharp twinge that sometimes shoots like a serpent's forked tongue, along the miserable jaw, is ecstacy to the winged agonies that make a race course of your "intellectual brow," in the neuralgia. If you should ever wake up at night with a frightful dream that your head was inserted in an enormous vice, the handle of which was attached to a steam engine, or that some demon was pouring molten iron in your ears, you may be sure you are attacked with the neuralgia. The poor cords and veins will start out on your temples, and vibrate horribly under the finger of disease. Each tooth will feel called upon to dance to the painful music, and every "individual hair" will strike its sharp roots in your brain; such is neuralgia. There is one cure, very prevalent in France, and we believe it is the only one known to the profession—the *guillotine*.

Subscriptions to aid in sending Ye Locale to Paris, thankfully received at this office.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—HIS HONOR, JUDGE FOOTE, PRESIDING.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 11TH.—Thomas Flanly, drunk and disorderly, fined $5 and in default of payment, sent to jail for 30 days.

Patrick Hurley, drunk, fined $1 and costs.

Fred Daman, disorderly, fined $5 and costs. Execution issued.

Albert Gebil, committing a nuisance, fined $5 and costs.

George McCormick, disorderly, fined $10, and in default of payment sent to jail for 30 days.

Christian Borman, drunk, fined $1 and costs—paid.

Mary Danaran and Ellen Fin, drunk and disorderly, fined $5 and costs each, and in default of payment sent to the county jail for 30 days.

Gustav Volhardt, assault and battery, case dismissed for want of sufficient evidence to prove offense.

PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY.—We are informed by Mr. CHARLES CUNNINGHAM, that he has been paid up fully and satisfactorily, by Mr. R. ELLIOT, agent for the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, the amount of his claim, for loss sustained by the fire which consumed his premises, on the morning of July 26th. The proofs of loss were made up and mailed for New York on the 4th of August, and the agent placed in funds for its payment on the 10th. The Liverpool and London Company pays its losses immediately upon presentation of the customary proofs, without discount, for prompt payment.

DROWNED, ALMOST.—Wednesday afternoon a party of small boys embarked in a skiff, from the foot of Michigan street upon the Lake. After cruising about for some time, the vessel was accidentally or intentionally upset, and the two larger boys swam ashore. A lad, by the name of MCGORNIGAL was rescued in an insensible state, but was ultimately resuscitated. Boys can not be too careful when upon the lake, in rough weather.

A MILWAUKEE BUYER AT THE OHIO WOOL FAIR.—We see by the report of the Cleveland wool sales, that Mr. H. HILL, of Milwaukee, bought 20,000 lbs. full blood Ohio fleece, at 58c; 15,000 lbs selected Ohio fleeces, 55c; 11,000 lbs fancy fleeces, selected from the best clips in Ohio, at 60 1-2c.

[Original.]

FORGIVEN.

BY GEO. E. HARRON.

Quite weary, and sorely oppressed,
I sank 'neath my burden of care,
And sighed for a moment of rest,
With murmurs of deepest despair.

The sky seemed to angrily darken,
And sultrier still grew the air;
And loudly I cried, "Father, hearken!
Oh, answer my weary child's prayer!"

And, lo! from the gloom, earthward straying,
Came light, causing darkness to flee,
And sweetly a voice to me saying,
"Child, cast thou thy burden on me."

And straightway my burden grew lighter,
For add'ed Father was mine.
I'm traveling the highway far brighter,
Refreshed by the waters divine.

PAYING UP PROMPTLY.—MR. JAMES HENRY, who had a Saloon burned down on the night of July 26th, at the Mil. & M. R. R. Depot, and was insured in the Ætna Fire Insurance Company, of which Mr. W. H. HOLLAND is Agent, says he has had all claims satisfactorily adjusted by Mr. HOLLAND, and he feels it due to this Company, therefore, to recommend them for their promptness and reliability. The claims were adjusted at once, as they have been in all similar cases where this Company were interested.

THE MONKEY GROUP continues to draw.—The delighted thousands who have visited the performances all unite in calling them wonderful. On Saturday, an afternoon performance will be given for the accommodation of families. Let all avail themselves of the opportunity.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The splendid sidewheel steamer *Lady Elgin*, Captain WILSON, will leave DOUSMAN & Co.'s Dock, to-morrow, Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, touching at all ports on Lakes Michigan and Superior. For passage, apply at the Collingwood office, No. 70 East Water street, J. MCCARTY, Agent.

FIREMEN COMING TO THE FAIR.—Chief Engineer EVISTON informs us that Engine Company No. 2 of Madison will be here at the State Fair with their machine. We understand that some other companies from neighboring cities will also be in attendance.

THE BURLINGTON (Racine Co.) *Gazette* states that a party of theatrical performers, hailing from the "City of Bricks," have been desecrating the Sabbath in that place, and the editor hopes that "some one will have spunk enough to give them their deserts."

SAMUEL I. BRIDGE,
Real Estate, Money & Insurance Broker.

I OFFER my services for the negotiation of Notes' Mortgages, Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, and for the *obtaining of Loans*. Also, for the purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE. Taxes paid. Abstracts of titles furnished. Collections made in all parts of the country.

Marine and Fire Insurance Effected,
In the best Companies, at the lowest rates.
SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Office of Merchants' & Traders' Ins. Co., Michigan street, under Newhall House. mo6l2666dtf stpp

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph
Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.
CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important Intermediate points.
☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
my24 dtf
A. WELLER, Agent.

☞ TO MERCHANTS.—Advertise in the *Republican*, Gravesville, Calumet Co., J. N. STONE, Editor and Proprietor. ☜ aug10 61 3tf

NOTICE.—EDWARD P. ALLIS has opened an office under the State Bank, entrance on East Water street just north of Michigan street, and will give his attention to buying, selling or exchanging real estate and securities, and any other business which may require the services of an agent. my21 2 6dtf stpp

☞ SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE in the *Manitowoc Tribune*, Daily and Weekly. The *Tribune* is the largest weekly, and the *only* daily paper north of Milwaukee. Terms cash in advance. SMITH & STONE, Publishers. dtf

☞ Look out for imitations of Lee & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

☞ DRS. JULIAN & EDWARDS, Private Physicians, Office, 134 Main street, Milwaukee, Wis. my3 2dly

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block. jan21

Wants.

WANTED.
$1,200 WANTED ON IMPROVED City Property, for five years, at 12 per cent. Address "Industry," box 219, Milwaukee, Wis. aug11dtf

SECOND-HAND
Counter, Shelving and Desk Wanted.
ANY PERSON HAVING A GOOD SETT of Store Shelving, Counter, and Counting House Desk, can hear of a favorable opportunity to dispose of the same by enquiring of NOONAN & MCNAB.

HOUSE WANTED.
A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE IN the Seventh Ward, wanted to rent. Address, stating particulars, Box 1832, Post Office.

CARPENTERS, PILE DRIVERS, AND LABORERS.
A NUMBER OF CARPENTERS, EXPERIENCED Pile Drivers and Laborers can find employment all the season, at the new breakwater of the Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R. Co., at Grand Haven. Fare on the Co.'s boats half-price, and fare advanced on account of work, if necessary.
SAML. C. HIDLEY, Contractor.
jy18 3t 5 9 12 17 dtf

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE
Hanford, Blackmarr & Co.,
(LATE HARRISON, HANFORD & CO.)
HAVE OPENED, AT NO. 5 ALBANY Block, Michigan St., opposite the Newhall House a large stock of Book, News, Cover, Colored and Envelope Papers.
Also Ledger Papers, Flat Cans, Folio Post, Letter and Note Papers, which will be sold very low. Constant additions will be made to the stock, to meet the wants of the trade.
☞ All kinds of paper made to order on very short notice. Printers and others are invited to call and examine our stock and prices.
Connected with
HARRISON, HANFORD & CO.
MANUFACTURERS, CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO.
oct23-b365-dly

New Rag and Paper Warehouse!
CHASE & BRADLEY,
210 WEST WATER STREET,
Bet. Spring and Oneida St. bridges, Milwaukee.
MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS FOR the sale of every variety of Wrapping Paper, at Mill prices.
Highest Price in Cash paid for Rags, Old Papers, Rope, and all kinds of Paper Manufacturer's Stock.
jy9 2t 9 3t dtf wdm

SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON

MANUFACTURERS of the Great Western Fire, Powder, and Burglar Proof Safes, Vault Doors, etc. A our Safes are provided with our own patent incombustible Safe Lock. We would also call especial attention to our own Double acting Combination Lock, which is now used by most of the Banks in the City and the State.
Bell Hanging, and Repairing of Safes and Locks, also promptly attended to.
SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON.
jy7 3t 9 dly No. 245 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

FARMER'S HOUSE,
BY MICHAEL SCHILZ
44 Chestnut Street near the La Crosse R. R Depot Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
FARMERS, TRAVELERS AND BOARDERS, will always find a good table and clean rooms and berths, at reasonable charges.
☞ Good Stabling for Horses. fe13 1y 2mo.

FILTERS! FILTERS!! FILTERS!!!
KEDZIES RAIN WATER FILTERS
Just received and for sale at Blake & Parsons new stand No. 156 East Water street. my9

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Arrival of the Steamer Fulton.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—3 P. M.

The steamship Fulton, from Havre and Southampton, has arrived. Her dates are to the 26th ult., and have been anticipated.

The Fulton brought 135 passengers, and reports having passed on the 27th ult., the ships Mercury and Wurtemberg, bound for Havre, and the steamship Vanderbilt for Liverpool. Her advices are not so late as those furnished by telegraph from Halifax, but her papers are one day later than have yet been received.

The advices from Paris intimate unpleasant feelings towards England.

The steamship Glasgow, from Glasgow, has also arrived.

An article in the *Moniteur* discrediting the rumored probability of an accord between France and England, on the question of the Congress, and a general disarmament had produced a painful impression.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent says, the banding together of France, Russia and Austria, and the immense naval preparation of France, renders it difficult to disbelieve the universal report of a great blow being contemplated against England. This was written previous to the more pacific action of the Emperor of France. The French steam navy is to be increased to one hundred and fifty men-of-war exclusive of seventy-two transports.

The St. Petersburg papers publish the treaty between Russia and China, which had been ratified by the two Emperors. It grants leave to Russia to send embassadors to Pekin. Promises protection to christian missionaries, and authorizes a monthly mail service between Kiachta and Pekin.

Arrival of the North Star.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—8 P. M.

The steamship North Star has arrived.—She left Aspinwall on the 3rd inst., bringing nearly 500 passengers. The excitement on the Isthmus in relation to the golden images on the Indian mounds, is dying out. Advices from St. Thomas state that the English steamer Paramatta is still lying on the reef, near that port. All her cargo has been thrown overboard. Divers are at work blowing up the coral rocks on which she is lying.

Advices from the Isthmus are unimportant.

The sloop-of-war St. Marys, sailed from Panama on the 28th ult., for Realejo.

Advices had been received from the revolutionary movement in Carthagena, to the 23rd ult., when the liberal party had pronounced against the authorities, and appointed Juan Jose Nieto, Provisional Ruler.

The California markets were dull, and there was but little prospect of immediate improvement.

The East Indian and China products were declining, in consequence of the heavy stock on hand.

Death of Mr. Dennison at La Crosse.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug.

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1859.

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the City of Madison, in the Assembly Hall of the Capitol on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers to be supported by the party at the ensuing general election; and to transact any other business that may properly come before it.

As the subject of selecting delegates to the next National Convention may be entertained and acted on by the Convention, it is suggested that the people in their primary caucuses, and the district conventions make such expression as will intimate to their delegates and the State Convention, the general sentiment of the State on that subject.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates in the Convention.

It is recommended that District Conventions for the selection of delegates be held throughout the State, on or before the 28th day of August, and that committees make early calls for that purpose; and it is especially urged that every district be duly represented in the Convention.

H. A. TENNEY,
WM. C. ROGERS,
GREGOR MENZEL,
WINFIELD SMITH,
V. P. LYON,
E. L. PHILLIPS,
GEORGE GARY,
GEORGE L. GRAVES.

The True Policy for the West.

In time of peace prepare for war, is a good maxim, and one that may be applied to all the affairs of life. At the present time it behooves us here in the West to prepare ourselves as well as we can for the commercial storm now impending, and which, it is feared, by the most prudent and conservative men, can not be averted. Through the operations of unprincipled men, and the imperfections in the banking laws of most of the Western States, the people have been supplied with a currency which is rapidly depreciating in value on account of its inconvertibility, and which threatens speedily to become worthless for the purpose of trade, unless something is done to improve its character. The plan now in formation by the bankers of this State to place our currency upon a footing that will secure for it the confidence of the people as well abroad as at home, is a highly commendable step, and we trust that the people of Illinois will see the necessity of compelling the banks of that State to take some similar action.

But this is not exactly the subject we had in mind in writing this article. The rashness of New York merchants in running in debt to Europe some seventy millions of dollars more than their means of paying, which they expect to saddle upon the West, is the immediate cause of the threatening danger.—We are already heavily indebted to the East, but with the assurance of a rich harvest and returning prosperity every inducement will be held out to increase that indebtedness, and thus cripple ourselves again by keeping the balance of trade still against us. Under this state of affairs we hold it to be the duty of the Western merchant to take a firm stand against going any further in debt until his present obligations are met and he can see a clear future. Let him buy *sparingly* and for cash only, if possible, and then come what may *he* will be ready to meet the shock.—But let him imprudently increase his liabilities beyond his resources to pay, and he stands a good chance to go down in the whirlpool of general destruction that always follows a Commercial storm. A Western cotemporary, the Madison *Journal*, explicitly and forcibly lays down the duty of all classes in the present crisis:

"Necessity has taught us economy, and learned us that we can forego many things which were deemed almost indispensable.—By adhering to the policy which necessity has compelled us to adopt and steadily refusing to get deeper into debt; by living within our means and foregoing indulgences; by relying upon our own present resources, without drawing upon the future for the supply of imaginary existing wants, we may discharge the heavy obligations, the result of over trading and fast living.

Our western merchants should buy goods sparingly and cautiously, and should incur no debts depending upon heavy trading and credit sales to liquidate. Our citizens should rigidly refuse to listen to the blandishments of dealers, and buy nothing but what they can pay for. Our energies and purposes should all be directed to the one point of *getting out of debt*. The time is approaching when the west should be the creditor of the east, and when the balance of trade should be in our favor."

But in order to enable the Western merchant to maintain an independent position, those who owe him *must pay* their debts.—This point touches the farmers, most of whom are more or less indebted to the country merchants. Their part towards relieving the West from its embarrassments is to sell their produce as fast as they can do so to advantage, and pay their debts, in full, if possible, in part, if must be; thus keeping the wheels of Commerce in motion, and averting the innumerable evils that would otherwise inevitably occur, to the injury of all classes. There are no indications of high prices, in the future, that would warrant our farmers to board their produce. Such a course would be suicidal in the extreme, for while it might create high prices for a short time, it would to that extent diminish the consumption, and would surely be followed by a terrible re-action, the consequences of which all would be likely to share, to say nothing of the disaster which such a course would bring upon other Commercial interests of the country. To sell early and pay his debts, should be the motto of every farmer who *is* in debt.

The Wool Clip of the State.

We published yesterday, unintentionally, without comment, a statement from the Sheboygan *Journal*, questioning the accuracy of our estimate of the wool clip of the State this season. The *Journal* says that there has been shipped from Sheboygan the present season 100,000 lbs. of wool, received by railroad 75,000 and in the hands of producers 25,000 lbs., in addition to which the *Journal* says: "There has been shipped from Ozaukee, 50,000 lbs., making a grand total of 250,000 lbs. from Sheboygan and Ozaukee, which the *Sentinel* did not include in its statement."—It is the *Journal*'s opinion that "the fall clip of the State will reach nearly, if not quite, *two million pounds*."

When we estimated the clip of the State at one million pounds, we meant precisely what we said, and "included" all the wool as far as we could learn that had been raised in the State. We devoted not less than a week's time to collecting the information upon which that estimate was based, and all the dealers here concur with us that it was as near correct as could be obtained short of an actual census. The *Journal*, of course, is entitled to its opinion, but we attach very little importance to the opinion of a paper that commits such an egregious blunder as to *add the receipts and shipments together* to show the aggregate raised in the county.

But we think its statement in regard to the shipments from Sheboygan is very far from being correct. It says that the shipments amount to 100,000 *lbs.* Now Collector KINGSBURY informs us in response to a note of enquiry, that the amount of wool shipped from Sheboygan from the 10th of June to the 1st inst., which includes nearly the entire wool shipping season, amounts to *twelve thousand four hundred and five pounds*.

But we did not rely upon the shipments as a basis of our estimation. We took the actual amount purchased by all the principal buyers in the State, and added to that the amount in the hands of producers and home manufacturers obtained from persons who had canvassed the State with a special view to ascertaining the amount of wool on hand. Our opinion is as before stated, that the clip will not much exceed a million pounds. We are anxious as anybody that our State should have all the credit she deserves, but we think there is nothing to be gained by exaggeration or misrepresentation.

The Kenosha Water Cure.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

KENOSHA WATER CURE, Aug., 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—Finding in your paper, an advertisement of this *Water Cure*, I take the liberty of addressing you a few lines, for the purpose of drawing public attention more particularly to its merits, hoping you will publish the same and thereby confer a favor on that worthy personage, "the Public."

During the past year, the buildings and premises have been put in complete repair, and a number of fine new rooms added to the former accommodations. The bathing arrangements are very complete for both ladies and gentlemen, and in charge of the best assistants.

The table is, of course, regulated on the hydropathic principle, but by no means on that extreme which is found at many *Water Cures*. It is such a table as any reasonable person may enjoy; neatness, cleanliness and an abundance of well cooked food being the prominent characteristics. *Meat* is served once a day. A bowling alley and gymnasium are connected with the institution. I am quite disappointed and no less pleased Mr. Editor, to find this so pleasant and desirable a resort for the invalid. Citizens of Wisconsin can now find in the borders of their own State a *Water Cure* offering all the advantages to be found in any at the East. Dr. SEELEY, the attending Physician, has, I am satisfied, no superior in the whole country as a hydropathic practitioner. Besides a thorough medical education, and a practice of some years in the old fashioned "regular" way, he has been in *this* practice for some eleven years, and has had most gratifying success in the treatment of diseases. Every patient in the institution appears to have perfect confidence in him, and I am satisfied it is well deserved.

Kenosha is well known to be one of the most beautiful towns of the west, and at this season is particularly so. Being on the Lake Shore Railroad, one and a half hour's ride from Milwaukee, and two hours ride from Chicago, it is easily accessible from all parts of the country. The *Cure* is pleasantly located near the harbor, and commands a fine view of Lake Michigan. A row-boat belongs to the establishment, and is always ready to furnish an agreeable means of exercise and fresh air on the river or harbor. The attentive proprietor, Mr. PENNOYER, is now doing a prosperous business, but still a number of his best rooms are unoccupied. I am satisfied, Mr. Editor, that if this institution was well known, it would soon be filled to its utmost capacity. A MILWAUKEEAN.

KANSAS AGAIN.—There are indications that another Kansas controversy is about to agitate the country. The Administration partizans are making ready to oppose the admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Constitution which has just been prepared at Wyandotte. The Democratic members of the Convention refused to sign the Constitution; and it is claimed that it does not comply with the provisions of the "English Bill," and therefore must be rejected.—The policy of Mr. BUCHANAN may be to keep open this controversy for the purpose of killing off DOUGLAS, but it will be death also to the party. The Southern politicians, of the Democratic persuasion, will of course take advantage of any want of formality in the Constitution of Kansas, to prevent that Territory from becoming a State. She has morally offended by her freesoilism, and will be punished by exclusion from the Union as long as possible. If she had consented to become a Slave State, she would already have had her place among the States, but as she insists on the abolition of Slavery in her limits, and there is no hope for the Administration party within her borders, in any shape, she is to be made to suffer Territorial disadvantages as long as the dominance of the Democratic party in the Government lasts.

ADDITIONAL FROM THE KANSAS GOLD MINES.—The Missouri *Democrat* states that Captain WILLIAM PARKINSON, and Dr. DRAKE MCDOWELL, both of St. Louis have just returned from the Kansas mines. Captain P., informs the *Democrat* he was but seven days from Denver City to Leavenworth. He will soon return with a drove of cattle.

He informs the *Democrat* of new discoveries on the western slope of the Snowy Range of mountains, a short distance west of the GREGORY Diggings, which surpass even the richness of those famous leads. He confirms the statements of the immense quantity of gold taken out by GREEN, RUSSELL & Co., from their mines adjacent to GREGORY's, and also confirms the statement of GREGORY's success in accumulating the dust there, and says that gentlemen is now on his way to the States, as reported by telegraph to-day.

Mr. SHAEFFER, of Freeport, Illinois, who went out this spring, was also in St. Louis a few days since. He purposes returning in a few weeks with a gold-crushing machine to work some of the claims he has taken. Mr. S. also speaks favorably of the prospects of the mines.

A QUESTION.—Will Post Master Steever, or some one in his behalf, inform the public, by what authority of law he allows mail matter to pass through his office, *free*, because C. H. LARRABEE has put his name upon it? Where is the law allowing Judge LARRABEE *now* to *frank*?

The Post Master is a good lawyer, and can, doubtless, with the aid of the ex-Judge, point out the law. If none exists, he is too good an officer to connive at any fraud upon the revenues of the Post Office. F.

Milwaukee, Aug. 11, 1859.

ANOTHER LINK TO THE "CUT OFF."—The Board of Trade of Racine, recently passed the following preamble and resolution on the subject named:

Whereas, By the opening of the R. and M. Railroad to Freeport, and by that point connecting with the Illinois Central Railroad, and through it with the Mississippi, and the Great West, we are thus placed on a great through route between the East and the West, except a connection across Lake Michigan therefore,

Resolved, That we hail with great interest and pleasure, the prospect of a connection with Grand Haven, by means of a line of steamers, thus connecting the Racine Railroad in regard to any, and pledge ourselves as business men to do all in our power to sustain and encourage the same.

RACINE & MISSISSIPPI RAIL ROAD.—The Racine *Journal* says:

Active progress is being made towards the completion of the Railroad to Freeport, in season for the fall business. We are informed that the grading is in a good state of forwardness, and will be finished as fast as the track-layers need it. Track-laying at Davis and Freeport was commenced about a week ago, and is progressing at the rate of about half a mile a day. On Monday an engine left here for Freeport, by way of Beloit and Belvidere, to haul iron and ties as they were needed. Eight hundred and fifty tons of iron have already landed here, and a despatch was received from Buffalo yesterday stating that three hundred and fifty tons left that port on Monday night; making in all twelve hundred tons now here or on the way. Taken in all, our citizens have reason to be abundantly satisfied with the progress the road is making under the present energetic management. But a short time will elapse before we will have direct communication with the Mississippi, and as a consequence, a corresponding increase of business, if only the proper effort to secure it is made, at the proper time. That is now, and we hope our business men will not let the golden opportunity slip through their fingers.

MORE WHEAT.—Another quantity of new wheat, (300 bushels,) was shipped, by J. Langworthy, this (Tuesday) morning, for Milwaukee. There will undoubtedly be a large quantity shipped from here within the next week. The price here ranges from 70 to 75 cents; but little sold yet; farmers here preferring to ship to Milwaukee or wait higher prices.—*Mauston Star.*

MRS. PARTINGTON desires to know why the captain of a vessel can't keep a memorandum of the weight of his anchor, instead of weighing it every time he leaves port.

A MASTER bade his servant go and see what time the sun dial indicated. "Why, sir," expostulated the servant. "It is night." "What does that matter? Take the candle."

IF a man be gracious to strangers it shews that he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but a part of the continent that joins them. —*Bacon.*

La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co.

Since my return from New York, my attention has been called to a letter of JOHN P. MCGREGOR, Esq., late director and attorney of the La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co., published about the 15th of June, in which he endeavors to "justify his ways to men;" and concludes with a promise as follows:

"Any stockholder, or creditor, who may wish more definite information as *to particular matters*, has only to apply to me, and it will be given to the full extent of my knowledge."

Now, as I am both stockholder and creditor to a *small amount* of said company, I employ this opportunity of inquiring of Mr. MCGREGOR, as to some "*particular matters*."

In the first place, however, let me say that Mr. MCGREGOR, who evidently thinks himself exculpated by his letter, continued a director, during all the time the late Board were concocting the fraudulent schemes of annihilating the stock of the company, by the 3rd mortgage sale; continued until after the sale was consummated; did not publicly dissent from the action of the old Board, by which this great fraud was, as it was hoped and expected, fully consummated; did not object to the transfer of the books and records of the company to the *pretended* new organization, by which it is hoped the stockholders of the company are forever prevented from investigating the conduct of the old board; participated, as he confesses, in the shameful attempt to organize a board, on a minority of the votes cast at the election, until thereby the whole control of the affairs and records of the company were, as it was hoped and is now contended, successfully placed beyond the reach of the stockholders. And now when all these things are accomplished, and a convention is about assembling to nominate candidates for office, Mr. JOHN P. MCGREGOR comes forward, and publishes a letter to the stockholders, who have been as he claims, swindled, betrayed and sold out by a board of directors with whom he has acted, and I believe fully sympathized, and tells them in substance, that the affairs of the company have been so *badly* and so *fraudulently* conducted, that it is not worth the while of the stockholders to investigate the matter at all.

This tender regard for the interests of the stockholders, on the part of one who has participated in the action of this Board of Directors, in advising them that their servants and agents have so successfully squandered the Trust Fund that there is not enough left to pay the trouble of investigation is, to say the least of it, *cool!* and is only paralleled by some other tricks of the old officers of this Company. Had Mr. MCGREGOR protested against the frauds of the Board of which he was a member; had he aided in securing to the stockholders even the records of the Company, and thus put it in the power of the stockholders to verify his assertions, they would undoubtedly have given Mr. MCGREGOR credit for candor and honesty, and received him back into their ranks, as a rare example of *touching* pitch, without being defiled. But unfortunately for Mr. MCGREGOR's fair fame, I will not say for his political chances for his conduct may advance him here) this has not been his course.

I believe something may yet be saved for the stockholders of this Company, by a prudent future management, but until the wrongs, which Mr. MCGREGOR has at last acquiesced in, are redressed, and the Company put in possession of its books and papers nothing can be done.

If it be true, that the rascality of the former officers has reached such heights as Mr. MCGREGOR insinuates, I appeal to the stockholders all the more, and submit to them that something is due to the cause of public justice, and if the stock cannot be rescued, the villains who have swindled us can be punished.

But to the letter of Mr. MCGREGOR. In speaking of one or more mortgages, the foreclosure of which could not be long delayed, I would ask Mr. MCGREGOR what mortgages he refers to? Because it is well known that CHAMBERLAIN, by his lease was bound to pay the interest on all the mortgages in the Eastern division, excepting the fraudulent 3d mortgage. Mr. MCGREGOR states that they undertook to fund the land grant coupons with 3d mortgage bonds, and by Mr. STANTON's last report they funded in all about seven thousand dollars of those coupons with 3d mortgage bonds. Mr. MCGREGOR says some of the Board became alarmed at the use made of these Bonds, and the committee was directed to use them only for the over due interest on the Land Grant bonds. The Board, meanwhile, had authorized the employment of Counsel, with a view of commencing suits for the recovery of misapplied funds and securities of the Company and some weeks were spent by the Attorney and the Counsel of the Company in looking up such claims." I would now ask Mr. MCGREGOR the reason those suits were not commenced against those directors that have misapplied the Company's funds? Was it because STEPHEN H. ALDEN opposed it? Or was it because they were fearful their own tracks would be uncovered and they be prevented from consummating this last great fraud, the foreclosure of the 3d mortgage? Mr. MCGREGOR says indeed, in the letter before me, "It was not thought advisable to commence suits that must from their nature be very sharply contested, while the Company was in such a precarious and destitute condition." One of "the *particular* matters" I wish further information upon, is how Mr. MCGREGOR expected the Company to recover from the effects of the peculations and corruption of the Directors, while no steps whatever were taken to recover the sums they had squandered? This is very like a sick man's refusing physic till he is well again, and better able to stand its effects. If the Company had not the proper funds why was not an appeal made to the stockholders to contribute to the expense of ferreting out these scandalous frauds?

Mr. MCGREGOR says a resolution was introduced by him, and passed, requiring the statement of the affairs of the Company to be published: but he says this "was passed at a time when the *board* had given up the idea of being able to save the Company"—Now one would suppose that when Mr. MCGREGOR found matters in this fix, he would have appealed to the stockholders at once. *But no!* Not a word from him until after the evil had been accomplished, to guard against which, could be the only object of such a publication, and now comes Mr. MCGREGOR, after the horse is stolen, and says, it is clean gone, and it is altogether too expensive to try to recover it.

In the fore-part of February, 1859, and soon after the decision of Judge MILLER in my suit against CHAMBERLAIN, the board of Directors met at the Newhall House to transact business, and I was present, and presented them a written request that they should institute suits against a former board of Directors for mis-applying the securities of said Co., which they refused to do. The next morning I had a conversation with J. P. MCGREGOR at the Newhall House, in regard to the Third Mortgage swindle, as *he* then termed it; and he then said he would go in with me to rip it up. About six weeks later I met him at the same place, and asked him to give some items in regard to said Mortgage that would enable me to get up a bill to set it aside. He then stated he knew nothing of his own knowledge against it, and endeavored to discourage me from taking any steps in the premises against it. It was soon after intimated to me that there had been $20,000 of the Third Mortgage Bonds placed in the hands of E. P. WHALING for JNO. P. MCGREGOR's benefit, when he saw fit to ask for them, which probably accounts for the change in his views in regard to the Third Mortgage.

WM. E. SMITH, also a Director associated with Mr. MCGREGOR, endorses the letter published by Mr. MCGREGOR of 15th June last; and it has been also intimated that he had had placed in the hands of a brother of his, for his use and benefit $20,000 of the said 3rd mortgage bonds.

I would now ask these gentlemen if this be true? and what services they have rendered the La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co., that would entitle them to $20,000 each, of the 3rd mortgage bonds of this Company?—I think the Farm Mortgage Stockholders would also like to know. If you did not receive the $20,000 each, pl-ase state the amount you did receive, and for what purpose?

Mr. MCGREGOR states the action of the Committee in pledging $400,000 of these bonds as collateral security, was disapproved and repudiated by the Board.

I would here state that this claim, spoken of by Mr. MCGREGOR, had no *existence in fact against the Company*. In the month of January, 1858, the Board contracted to give SELAH CHAMBERLAIN, for finishing 44 miles of their Road, $1,500,000 of Land Grant Bonds, and $1,500,000 privileged stock, and the Board and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had a private arrangement that these Bonds and Stock should be deposited with the cashier of the Albany Exchange Bank, as security for the performance of the contract of January 1st, 1858, on the part of CHAMBERLAIN, and to be disposed of, and negotiated by a committee, composed of ALFRED NOXON, who was then a Director of the Board, STEPHEN H. ALDEN, who was the Chief Manager of the whole thing, and JOHN H. REYNOLDS, at a price not less than thirty cents on the par value of said Bonds, which amount was to be deposited in said Bank, to the credit of SELAH CHAMBERLAIN, to apply on his contract, as the work progressed.

Sometime during the Spring of 1858 proceedings were instituted in the courts to recover those bonds from the hands of said Cashier of the bank. He, the Cashier, then stated, under oath, that the whole $1,500,000 of said bonds and stock had been sold by the Committee, and $450,000 had been passed to the credit of SELAH CHAMBERLAIN, which was the amount Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was to receive, by his private arrangement with the Board for finishing his 44 miles of road under his contract, and all this was known, or should have been, by Mr MCGREGOR as a member of the Board during the summer of 1858. But after the first of August of that year, and after default had been made on the payment of the interest on said Land Grant bonds due at that time, the market price on said bonds dropped to about 20 cents on the dollar, then this Committee discovered that they had on hand $200,000 of the original $1,500,000 that had not yet been sold, notwithstanding the said Cashier, (some three months previous,) had sworn positively that they had all been sold, and the $450,000 had been passed to to the credit of SELAH CHAMBERLAIN on the books of said bank. This Committee discovered that there was a difference of $20,000 between the price they were to pay CHAMBERLAIN for the bonds, and the price for which they could then be sold; and this Committee, part of which were members of the Executive Committee of said Board of Directors of the La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co., gave CHAMBERLAIN the Company's note for this $20,000, which they pretended they had lost in the sale of these bonds, and authorized PRESIDENT STANTON to hand over to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN $400,000 of 3d Mortgage bonds as collateral security for the payment of said Note, which he did, and the said bonds were sacrificed to pay the said Note. A large number of the $1,500,000 bonds were sold by said Committee for prices ranging from thirty to forty-five cents on the dollar.

I ask what became of this *great margin?* Now, one word more, a word at parting, Did you endeavor with the new Board to which you pretend you were elected to grant absolution for all the frauds of the old Directors, and vote away without any real or even pretended consideration the lands which the District Court had decided belonged to the Company?

Again Mr. MCGREGOR says:

Now as to the effect of this foreclosure on the rights and interests of the stockholders: Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had a judgment for $822,900; Mr. CHEVERAU a subsequent one for $114,000, and after this came judgments of $75,000, $25,000 and so on. Now a sale of the road under any of these judgments would cut off the stockholders, and subsequent creditors, just as effectually as a sale under the mortgages. Nothing but Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's lease prevented, and in point of fact Mr. CHAMBERLAIN obtained a decree in chancery setting aside the CHAMBERLAIN judgment and lease, as to him, and had not that decree been appealed from to the Supreme Court of the U. S. he would doubtless before this time have sold the road to satisfy his judgment (he has advertised it for sale for a year past,) and would have thus cut off not only the stock but all subsequent creditors as well as the claims of the farm mortgagees.

Now Mr. MCGREGOR might be mistaken as to his speculations and opinions about many points discussed by him in such authoritative style, but the last above quotation presents him in a strain of misrepresentations that no charity can overlook.

Mr. MCGREGOR is an Attorney at Law, and must have known that a sale of the road on a judgment did not wipe out or extinguish the stock of the Company—that the sale was to him who would take it for the least time, and pay the judgment: after which the road would come back into the hands of the Company. When we find Mr. MCGREGOR so grossly misrepresenting a thing that must have been within his knowledge, we are prepared to take all his statements with some allowance.

The above are a few of the "particular matters" which I would thank Mr. ex-Director and Attorney MCGREGOR to explain.

If he shall succeed in explaining to the farm mortgage and stockholders how he has tried to protect their interests; while he was doing everything to aid the third mortgage foreclosure, which was to, and it is claimed did extinguish all rights of the stockholders, no one will be more happy than I shall to acquit him of what at present looks much like having sold himself and his trust to the enemy.

Mr. MCGREGOR may complain that so much villainy has gone unwhipped of justice; while he is to be thus criticised for mild deeds. But Mr. MCGREGOR has allowed himself to be a tool in the hands of greater scoundrels than are to be found outside of prison walls; and now it is too late for him to wash his hands and *"cry for mercy."*

One word as regards myself. The *friends* of this great third mortgage swindle, are industriously circulating the report, among the unfortunate stockholders of the company, that I am figuring for black mail, and will sell them as soon as I can get my price.—Now, stockholders, I would refer you to my former business transactions in this State, for the last six years, to see if there is anything to warrant you in believing this libel against *me*.

The fact is, the course that these gentlemen are pursuing in trying to destroy your confidences in my integrity, is their only hope in escaping the just punishment of their crimes. Brother stockholders, you need not fear that I will sell you out, while I have life, health and means. I will devote my time, means and what little ability I possess, in trying to save something of your misapplied property.

NEWCOMB CLEVELAND.

Newhall House, Milwaukee, Aug. 11, 1859.

☞ A GREAT MEDICINE FOR FEMALES.—Hundreds of stimulants have been invented and sold, purporting to be specific in the various diseases and derangements to which the delicate form of woman render her subject. The result of all these stimulants has been to impart *momentary activity* to the *nervous system*, and false vigor to the *muscles;* but this relief has been succeeded by a depression and prostration greater than before; and the repeated attempts of invalids to build themselves up by these *false remedies* have finally ended in destroying what little organization was left. But in using BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS you will find no such disastrous result. It is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, BERHAVE. Under its influence, *every* nerve and muscle receives new strength and vigor, appetite and sleep return, and, finally, perfect health. See advertisement in another column.

CAUTION!—Beware of imposition See that the name of Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co., sole proprietors Pittsburgh, Pa., is on the label of *every* bottle.

HENRY FESS, Jr., Wholesale Druggist, 195 East Water street, Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee; sold, also by WM. FINKLER, 77 East Water street, and by Druggists generally. aug11d1w

Auction Sales.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the condition of a certain promissory note, bearing date December 1st, A. D. 1857, executed by W. B. Hibbard and John S. Harris, and also in the collateral mortgage of the same date, this day executed by said Hibbard and Harris to secure the payment of said note. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that we shall sell at Public Auction on Tuesday the 16th day of August, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, on the Spring street Bridge, in the City of Milwaukee, the schooner William H. Stevens, her masts, bowsprit, sails, boat, anchor, chains and all other appurtenances pertaining and belonging, to satisfy the amount remaining due on said note and mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

MOSES A. JAMES, and
JOSEPH JAMES,
Mortgagees.

BUTLER, BUTTRICK & COTTRILL, Attorneys.} By W. W. BROWN, Agent.
jy16t2824w1m

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT by virtue and in pursuance of an order of license made by the County Court of Dodge County, State of Wisconsin, on the 23d day of May last past, in the matter of the estate of Solomon June deceased, the undersigned Administrators will, on the 26th day of July next ensuing, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, Wis., sell for cash at Public Auction, the following described lands belonging to said estate, to-wit:—Lots number seven (7) and eight (8) of block one hundred and twenty-five (125), in the First Ward of the City of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin.

The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

Dated the 14th day of June, A. D. 1859.

NARCISSE M. JUNEAU,
HENRY E. WHITE,
Administrators.

June14d18d5w.

The above sale is hereby postponed to the 16th day of August next, at the same place and time of day.

July 26th, 1859.

NARCISSE M. JUNEAU,
HENRY E. WHITE,
Administrators.

jy28t15d18augl2.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NUMBER 146 EAST WATER STREET, Milwaukee, CALEB WALL will sell all descriptions of goods at his usual price; advance on all goods, and sell at public or private sale. sep11

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

PUBLIC SALE OF FURNITURE. ON Friday morning, August 12th, at my Auction Room, No. 146 East Water street, I will sell the following articles, viz:—Rosewood sofas, for cash:

One mahogany book case, one cherry bedstead, one black walnut do. one looking glass, one mahogany centre table, two mahogany stools, one clothes basket, one wilton rug, one hall lamp, two chamber sets, one imitation maple chamber set complete, consisting of bedstead, bureau, chairs, washstands, rocking chair, stand, table, etc., one mahogany chair, one black walnut stand, two washstands, one feather bed, one straw mattress, one picture frame, shovel, tongs and fender, one set, one towel rack, one pitcher, one mahogany sofa, one rocking chair, one small rocking chair, two glass lamps, one wheelbarrow, one hat rack, with a variety of other articles. Sale positive. Articles all in good order.

CALEB WALL, City Auctioneer.

CITY LAND OFFICE.

A GREAT CHANCE TO PURCHASE A good Farm of 200 acres, in Juneau Co., Wis., at Public Auction. I will sell in front of our Land Office, corner of East Water and Michigan streets, a Farm of 200 acres, in Juneau Co., Wis., 25 acres improved, a creek running through the Farm, heavily timbered, and within six miles of the town of Mauston. The owner of said Farm is in poor health and must sell. This may be the last chance in the season why it will be sold at a great sacrifice. The sale will take place on Wednesday, August 17th, at 10 o'clock. Terms of sale Cash. OGDEN & WALL

WILLIAMS & RODWAY,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

Land Agents and Money Brokers,

19 WISCONSIN STREET, 19.

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENtion to the Sale of Furniture, Dry Goods, and every description of Merchandize at their Sale Room or in any part of the City or County.

☞ Liberal Advances on consignments, and prompt returns made.

N. B.—Bonds, Notes, and Mortgages negotiated.

R. WILLIAMS, W. W. RODWAY,
Milwaukee, January 17, 1859. jan18d630d1y

Fond du Lac and Green Bay.

THE FIRST CLASS RIVER STEAMers APPLETON BELLE and BERLIN CITY will make alternate daily trips through the season, between Fond du Lac and Green Bay, leaving every morning and arriving in the afternoon, touching at Oshkosh, Menasha, Appleton and all intermediate points. jy15-d1m

FRENCH PRUNES.—A PRIME LOT FOR sale by EDWARD TRUSLOW, 119 East Water St.

PICKLES.—GHERKINS, AND ASSORTED, in store and for sale by EDWARD TRUSLOW, 119 East Water St.

Groceries and Provisions.

H. C. LIVINGSTON,

14 SPRING STREET,

MILWAUKEE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING PURchased all the stock in trade, and also all the accounts and debts due of the late firm of Geo. H. Stevens, would respectfully solicit the continuance of patronage heretofore extended to him. All those indebted to him are requested to make payments to the subscriber or to Mr. V. V. Livingston, who is also authorized to collect the same for my account. I have now in store a large assortment of Groceries and Provisions, which I am offering at the lowest market prices.

H. C. LIVINGSTON.

Having disposed of my interest in the Wholesale and Retail Grocery business, I would recommend all my old customers to continue the favors to my successor, Mr. H. C. Livingston, who will be pleased to see all who will favor him with a call at the old stand, 14 Spring St., in this city.

GEO. H. STEVENS.

mar23d6w

GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE LATE firm of SINCLAIR & GAMBLION, has removed into store No. 58 East Water street, where he will have constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Nails, Glass, White Lead, Dried Fruits, &c., which he will offer low to cash, or prompt paying customers. He will be pleased to see any of the friends of the said concern and as many new ones as may favor him with a call.

W. M. SINCLAIR.

Milwaukee, April 25th, 1859. apr26-Dlm30d

THIS WAY WITH YOUR MONEY!

JOHN W. LEDYARD,

Cash Grocer and Wine Dealer,

NO. 161 EAST WATER STREET.

FISHERMEN AHOY!

SEINE AND GILLING TWINE.

I AM IN RECEIPT OF A LARGE LIST of Seine and Gilling Twine, composed of all the various numbers and qualities, which I am determined to sell cheap. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN W. LEDYARD,
Grocer and Wine Dealer,
161 East Water St.

CLARET WINE.

50 CASES SUPERIOR QUALITY JUST received, and for sale cheap, by JNO. W. LEDYARD, Grocer and Wine Dealer, 161 East Water street.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR sale cheap at LEDYARD'S Wine and Tea Store.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY of all the various brands, at LEDYARD'S Wine and Tea Store.

jy27

J. D. ALLCOTT. A. E. ALLCOTT.

ALLCOTT BROTHERS,

FAMILY GROCERS,

22 Chestnut Street,

MILWAUKEE.

Goods Delivered Promptly, Free of Charge.

dec18dasdly

L. T. CHASE & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS & GROCERS,

Wholesale & Retail,

Waldo's Block, Cor. East Water & Chicago Sts.

OFFER IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASers:

Manilla Rope, (all sizes);
Russia do do
Tarred Hemp Rope, (all sizes);
Marline, Houseline,
Hambroline,
Spun Yarn,
Lath Yarn,
Cotton Duck, (all numbers);
Tar, Pitch,
Oakum, Oars,
Blocks, Hooks and Thimbles,
Selins Twine,
Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,

And a full assortment of everything usually found in a first-class Ship Chandlery Store.

Agents for Phillips' Patent Anchors.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF Two Yarn Manilla, suitable for baling and Binding purposes. Also single Manilla Twine. CHEAP. L. T. CHASE & CO.

F. JACOBI & CO.,

No. 20 Market Square, Murray's Block

RECOMMEND THEIR WELL KNOWN stock of—

FRENCH AND RHINE WINES,

BRANDIES, ARRAC, RUM AND GIN.

And all other articles in their line of business. Our goods are of the best quality, and we continue to sell the same at lowest prices, on the most liberal terms. One Counter, and some other articles adapted to a Grocery Store, for sale cheap. aug28dlm1y

EDWARD TRUSLOW,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS

Teas, Tobacco, Fish, &c.,

119 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

HAVING A BUYER CONSTANTLY IN the New York market, has facilities for offering Goods unsurpassed by any House in the West. jy22g92d1y

Liquors and Segars.

MORSE & BROTHER,

NO. 182 EAST WATER STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY solicited to give us a call. Next door to Uncle Sam's Hat Store.

W. B. MORSE. (d-oc2-d774-d1y) LEVI MORSE.

MENOMONEE LAGER BEER HALL.

THE MENOMONEE LAGER BEER HALL of C. T. MEINERS is removed to the first floor of Linduister's Brick Block, East Water street, one door north of Wisconsin, where the best of Lager can at all times be found. sp14dlm1y

150 EAST WATER STREET,

UNITED STATES BLOCK.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LATE fire in Young's Block, I have removed to this place, and have on hand a large quantity of

SEGARS AND TOBACCO,

FROM HAVANA, NEW YORK AND THE SOUTH.

As my stock of Goods is now as complete as ever before, I should like to enjoy the patronage of all my former customers, friends, and the public in general.

M. STRAUSS.

A large quantity of Segars and Tobacco, partly injured by the fire, will be sold at very low prices. jy4

PRINCE IMPERIAL

CHAMPAGNE,

FROM

De Venoge & Cc., Epernay, France.

THIS IS A PERFECTLY PURE AND Delicate Wine, from the vineyard of Messrs. De Venoge & Co., whose estate lies in the *centre of the Department of Champagne*, and whose quality continues to been continued to the best tables of England and the Continent, and has only very recently been introduced into this country. The delicacy of its quality, combined with the moderate price at which it is offered, is already attracting much success and popularity among the connoisseurs of the annals of the Trade.

Sold in this city, by

H. N. HEMPSTED,

and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,

Jy20d1d6w-sup 497 Broadway & Broome Sts.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE to inform his friends and the public in general, that

Messrs. FREUND & GROSSINGER,

Of New York, have appointed him SOLE AGENT for the sale of their

HUNGARIAN WINES.

The superiority of these wines over all others, as well as the purity of the same, will be seen by reference to the annexed certificate of C. T. JACKSON, M. D., &c., &c. Messrs Freund & Grossinger will keep me constantly supplied with a well-assorted stock, which will enable me to furnish my respective customers with a superior article at low prices.

L. W. A. JACOBI,
Murray's Block, Market Square.

Milwaukee, June 16th, 1859.

THE PURE WINES OF HUNGARY.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 32 Somerset St., BOSTON, July 1st, 1859.

Gentlemen:—I received from you eight samples of Red and White Hungarian Wines, which, at your request, I have submitted to chemical analysis. I send you the details with this letter.

From my examination it appears that these Wines are pure, and they contain nothing but the products of fermentation. I can confidently recommend them to the public as good and pure wines, and as not so likely to become sour as the light wines of France.

They are without do